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NOTES OF CASES.

Habeas Corpus—Discharge by Federal Court—Autrefois Acquit.—

A decision of a Federal court in the district where a person indicted for crime in another jurisdiction is found, discharging him, under a writ of habeas corpus, because of insufficiency of the indictment, from custody to which he had been committed under warrant of the United States marshal in extradition proceedings, is held, in *Benson v. Palmer*, 31 App. D. C. 561, 17 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1247, to be no bar to the prosecution of accused under the same indictment when he is subsequently arrested under a bench warrant in the jurisdiction where the indictment was found, since the court had no power to pass upon the merits of the case in the habeas corpus proceeding.

Carriers—Passenger Negligently Carried Past Destination—Damages.—Where a passenger on a railroad is negligently carried beyond his destination, it is held, in *Dalton v. Kansas City, Ft. S. & M. R. Co.* (Kan.) 96 Pac. 475, 17 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1226, that he is entitled, in the absence of other inculpatory circumstances, to recover, as damages therefor, a reasonable sum for loss of time, necessary expense incurred, and, in addition thereto, fair compensation for inconveniences experienced, if any, on account of such action of the railroad company.

Accident Insurance—Cause of Death—Independent Cause.—Death from blood poisoning following a slight abrasion of the skin is held, in *French v. Fidelity & C. Co.* (Wis.) 115 N. W. 869, 17 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1011, to be within an accident insurance policy against bodily injuries sustained through external, violent, and accidental means independently of all other causes.

Landlord and Tenant—Tenement Building—Lighting Passages—Duty of Landlord.—The lessee of a room in a tenement building is held, in *McGowan v. Monahan*, 199 Mass. 286, 85 N. E. 105, 17 L. R. A. (N. S.) 928, to have no right to complain that the common passages are not lighted in the nighttime in the absence of any agreement on the part of the landlord to light them.

Evidence—Mortality Tables.—A mortality table printed in a law book is held, in *Notto v. Atlantic City R. Co.* (N. J.) 69 Atl. 968, 17 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1138, not to be admissible in evidence, where it is not shown to have been in actual use for the purpose for which such tables are intended, or to have acquired a reputation for accuracy, unless the authenticity is established by competent evidence.